GUARANTEED WEEKLY CIRCULATION—20,000 COPIES.

THE WOMAN'S DREADNOUGHT

Published by the East London Federation of the Suffragettes.

Edited by SYLVIA PANKHURST.

No. 4. SATURDAY, APRIL 11TH, 1914. PRICE ONE HALFPENNY.

THIS WEEK'S MEETINGS.

Wednesday, 8 p.m.—Member's Meeting, 319 East India Road—Miss Smyth.
8 p.m.—Charles Street and Chrisp Street, Mrs. Walker.
8 p.m. Crowder's Hall, 173 Bow Road, —Miss Petersen, Miss Joachim.
Thursday, 8 p.m. 125 Barking Road, Canning Town—Miss Petersen.
3 p.m.—Member's Meeting, 28 Ford Road —Miss Smyth.
3 p.m.—Wilson Road and Salisbury Road —Mrs. Moore and Mrs. Walker.
8 p.m.—Knapp Road.
Friday, 8 p.m.—Piggott St. Miss Gilliatt.
8 p.m.—Ford Road—Mr. Johnson, and "Annie" Lake.
8 p.m.—Member's Meeting, 28 Ford Road —Miss Smyth.

FREE SPEECH IN BOW, BROMLEY & POPLAR.

Council excludes the People from the Public Galleries.

On the evening of Monday April 6th, many hundreds of people flocked to the Poplar Borough Council Offices in Woodstock Road to protest against the refusal of the public halls to the Suffragettes and the new charges which have been put on: but the people were denied admittance and a strong body of police were massed around the doors.

Inside the Council Chamber Mr. George Lansbury at once demanded to know why the public were excluded. He declared that the resolution, which had been put in the uproar that closed the last Council meeting, was out of order, because due notice of it had not been given.

The Mayor expressed surprise at anyone asking such a question, and declared that the resolution of exclusion was properly carried. Mr. Lansbury could take any course he liked, even to an injunction.

Mr. Lansbury moved that the Mayor leave the chair on the ground that his action was illegal. It was not for him to apply for an injunction, he said: that was for any ratepayer who was excluded and who felt aggrieved. The Mayor had no right to abuse his position even if backed by the majority of the Council. Neither could he over-ride the by-laws.

Mr. Lansbury's motion was lost by 7 votes to 28.

An animated discussion took place on the reception of the Public Health Committee, Mr. Edgar Lansbury moving that it be referred back, on the ground that the Council had no business to be sitting, the public being excluded. The Mayor had said that the proceedings at the last meeting were a disgrace to some and an indignity to others. Mr. E. Lansbury said that the disgrace belonged to the majority of the Council.

The Rev. J. E. Maillard seconded the resolution saying that the Council had no moral right to exclude people from the public halls for what they might or might not say. The indignities offered to councillors was paltry, he said, compared with the indignities offered to women.

Alderman Bussey, J.P., in what the *Daily Herald* calls "his best tragedian style," proceeded to scold the members of the committee. He informed Mr. E. Lansbury that he was a child, and could be treated with contempt. "Mr. George Lansbury was the leader of a lot of children," one of whom had actually threatened him. (Laughter.) He challenged Mr. Maillard to produce a case of women who needed assistance where it would not be given.

Rev. J. E. Maillard immediately retorted that at Orchard House the hours worked and wages paid to the women in the sack works were de-humanising.

(continued on page 2)

GREAT DEMONSTRATION IN VICTORIA PARK.

SYLVIA PANKHURST STARTING FROM 28 FORD ROAD.

On Sunday April 5th, the East London Federation held a demonstration in Victoria Park, to protest against the misuse of the police force and to demand Votes for Women.

A procession started from Canning Town, and its ranks were swelled at East India Dock Road by a large contingent of Poplar members. At Ford Road, where the Bow members accompanied by Miss S. Pankhurst were to join in the procession, the crowd was thick long before the marchers from Canning Town and Poplar were due to arrive. Flags and banners were waving, including America's Stars and Stripes, windows were open, heads thrust out everywhere, and a general air of expectation and excitement prevailed. The arrival of the "Cowboy's" cheered us, and they played their drums and fifes outside No. 28 until the procession marched up with its band. Then patience was rewarded, the door opened and Miss Pankhurst's chair was carried triumphantly down Ford Road on the shoulders of her supporters.

The police had presumably orders not to attempt Miss Pankhurst's arrest. Certainly had they done so they would have provoked a riot, for the East London Federation has learnt to go armed to its meetings and processions. But there was one point at which the police might have taken Miss Pankhurst with comparative ease and that was as she passed through the gates of Victoria Park. The ranks of her supporters must necessarily grow thin round her chair in order to pass through the none too wide gates and it would be well if, when an attempt at arrest is expected, we saw to it that the spectators places near the gate should be filled by those ready to do battle for Miss Pankhurst and pull the police off her from behind.

Large numbers of spectators lined the route all the way from Ford Road to the very platform, and Miss Paterson, who took the chair, addressed a crowd of some thousands of people —a crowd which was not constantly changing but which stood still and listened, eager not to miss a single word. One was struck by the difference of atmosphere in Victoria Park on Sunday from that of a year ago. The East End of London is coming to understand the Suffragettes, and even those who do not feel the vital importance of Votes for Women recognise and reverence the enthusiasm and self-sacrifice of those who are working for it. It cannot be for an empty political catchword that Miss Pankhurst and other women endure again and again the torture of imprisonment with its hunger and thirst strike, rather than acquiesce in the exclusion of women from citizenship.

The first speaker of the afternoon was Mr. George Lansbury and he was followed by Miss Pankhurst, who was once more raised shoulder high and whose voice, in spite of her weakness, carried far across the crowd in the deep hush which was accorded to her speech. Miss Pankhurst spoke of forcible feeding and the even worse outrage of drugging the prisoners, to which the prison officials are now having recourse. She spoke of the sweated women and the half-starved children for whom the Suffragettes are fighting, and then she spoke of the fight itself—of the need for combination and organisation. It was not enough to hold demonstrations in Victoria Park: they must go to Westminster and terrorise the Government into doing their bidding. No one person could do it alone. "If I could get Votes for Women by dying I'd do it to-morrow, and so would many other women" said Miss Pankhurst, "but *one* cannot do it. We want numbers." She ended her speech by calling for "Three" Cheers for Votes for Women," which were heartily given.

After her Mr. John Scurr and Mrs. Leigh addressed the crowd, while from the other side of the platform Mrs. Walker and Mrs. Schlette spoke. The resolution was put and carried with three dissentients. The procession then reformed to take Miss Pankhurst home again, and she was escorted by hundreds of her supporters and over fifty police who behaved throughout with perfect courtesy and good humour. Probably the majority of the police are our very good friends at heart and find the carrying out of Mr. McKenna's disgraceful orders thoroughly distasteful. Their behaviour on Sunday was that which we might always expect from them, if they were left to follow their own devices.

After her return home Miss Pankhurst once again addressed the crowd from an open window. They were fighting, she said, for free speech, for freedom from the Cat and Mouse Act, but most for freedom from poverty and all its shameful consequences which was the lot of so many women. And by numbers and courage alone the fight could be won. "If I had walked out of this house alone" she said "I should have been in Holloway now. It is because all of you were with me that I was able to go to the Park and come back here unmolested. There are other women under the Cat and Mouse Act who are less fortunate than I, who live with you in East London. We want freedom for them all." She urged the people to work as well as to cheer; the women to join the East London Federation and the men the Bow and Bromley "Rebels," or the other men's societies, and to send in their names for the No-Rent Strike in which numbers alone can win the day.

EMILY D. SHARP.

DUTIES OF CITIZENSHIP.

After sitting seven hours on Monday, April 6th, a Manchester coroner's jury protested against this interference with their business, and suggested that juries should be drawn from amongst men who had retired or were unemployed, who should be called on to serve on payment of a small fee. It is strange that side by side with thousands of women, who are prepared to make heavy sacrifices to obtain the rights and duties of citizenship, men should be found who are thus anxious to shirk them.

GIRL LEADS A RIOT.

It is reported that on Sunday last in New York a meeting of the Industrial Workers of the World was held in Union Square, and that a girl called upon the people to follow her to Fifth Avenue and wreck the homes of the rich. A riot ensued, nine persons were arrested and many injured.

THE WOMEN'S DREADNOUGHT

Can be obtained at the Bookstalls of Messrs. WILLING and Messrs. SMITH.

WOMEN! JOIN THE EAST LONDON Federation of the Suffragettes — WE NEED YOU!

I wish to become a member of the EAST LONDON FEDERATION OF THE SUFFRAGETTES.

Name.....

Address.....

I enclose 1½d. to cover membership and postage.

ADVERTISE IN OUR PAPER.
Deal with our Advertisers.

SCALE OF CHARGES.

	£	s.	d.
Charges per inch:			
Front Page	0	3	6
Back Page	0	3	0
Other Pages...	0	2	6
Charges per column:			
Front Page	2	2	0
Back Page	2	0	0
Other Pages...	1	15	0
Charges per page and half-Page:			
Front Page	8	0	0
,, Half Page	4	10	0
Other Pages...	6	10	0
,, Half Page	3	10	0

Classified advertisements (small type) 1s. for 12 words, 1d. a word after. Four insertions for price of three.

The above prices are less 5 per cent. for 13 or more insertions.

Z. P. EMERSON,
Advertisement Manager.

The Woman's Dreadnought.

Published by the East London Federation of the Suffragettes,

321 ROMAN ROAD, BOW, E.

Telephone EAST 422.

City Agents:—INTERNATIONAL SUFFRAGE SHOP, 11 Adam Street, Strand, W.C.

Annual Subscription, post free 4s. 4d.

No. 4. Saturday, April 11th, 1914.

Bravely and willingly we bear our share of the World's burdens. Why, then, deny us the right to Vote, which would dignify our labour and increase our Power of Service.

OUR PAPER.

DEAR FRIENDS,—We wish to make a special appeal to you all to help us to push forward the sales of the WOMAN'S DREADNOUGHT.—We want every family in East London to take our paper, in order that they may be kept in touch with the Women's Movement, and may join us in helping to secure votes for the women who need them so sorely.

We ask you to help us to gain advertisements for the DREADNOUGHT, and to deal with those who advertise in its columns, in order that by this means we may make the paper self-supporting and may also increase its size. We know that already the DREADNOUGHT has proved itself to be an excellent advertising medium.

SELF-DENIAL WEEK.

On May 1st next, the East London Federation of the Suffragettes will begin a week of self-denial, in order to add to the campaign funds. Our expenses are growing very rapidly, and all members and friends are asked to join in this week of special effort.

Last Sunday's Demonstration in Victoria Park, to protest against the misuse of the police force in connection with public demonstrations of the people, and the re-arrest of prisoners under the outrageous Cat and Mouse Act, and to demand Votes for Women, was a triumphant success. The huge procession of people from Canning Town, Poplar, Bromley and Bow, that assembled at Ford Road, made the police realise the unwisdom of molesting us. I want to say a special personal word of thanks to those men friends who carried me to the Park, as well as to those who hoisted the spinal carriage on their shoulders when we went to the Abbey three weeks ago.

WOMAN'S MAY DAYS.

On the 1st of May, which, all over Europe, is celebrated as a festival of Labour, the East London Federation of the Suffragettes intend, as working women, to march with all the other workers to Hyde Park, and to have their own platform there.

On the last Sunday in May the Federation will organise, as it did last year, a great Woman's May Day in East London, which will consist of a procession from Canning Town via the East India Dock Gates, Poplar, and a demonstration in Victoria Park. Let us try to make this demonstration the biggest we have ever had.

We wish all our readers a very happy Eastertide, and hope that those of them who are going away on holiday will remember to take copies of the WOMAN'S DREADNOUGHT with them, to sell to their friends.

Yours in Freedom's Cause,
E. SYLVIA PANKHURST.

"DAILY TELEGRAPH" LIES.

An instance of the systematic campaign of lying carried on by the Party Press was given in the *Daily Telegraph*, of Monday, April 6th, in its account of the Ulster Demonstration of 14 platforms, in Hyde Park, the Saturday before. The *Telegraph* says that in their day:—

"The Suffragettes have had their open-air meetings—puny efforts compared with Saturday's gigantic presentation of the determination of London to do her share in the prevention of religious tyranny in the north-east of Ireland."

Here are some newspaper accounts of one of these so-called "puny efforts"—a W.S.P.U. Demonstration in Hyde Park, on Sunday June 21st, 1908, at which there were 20 platforms, and upwards of 200 women speakers:

The Times said:—"Its organisers had counted on an audience of 250,000. That expectation was certainly fulfilled, probably it was doubled; and it would be difficult to contradict anyone who asserted that it was trebled. Like the distances and numbers of the stars, the facts were beyond the threshold of perception."

The Standard said: "From first to last, it was a great meeting, daringly conceived, splendidly stage-managed, and successfully carried out. Hyde Park has probably never seen a greater crowd of people."

The Daily News said: "There is no combination of words which will convey an adequate idea of the immensity of the crowds around the platforms."

The Daily Express said:—"The Women Suffragists provided London with one of the most wonderful and astonishing sights that have ever been seen since the days of Boadicea. . . . . It is probable that so many people never before stood in one square mass anywhere in England. Men who saw the great Gladstone meeting years ago said that compared with yesterday's multitude it was as nothing."

The Daily Chronicle said:—"Never, on the admission of the most experienced observers, has so vast a throng gathered in London to witness an outlay of political force."

As for the Unionist Demonstration of April 4th, it must be remembered that its apparent size was added to by the militant Suffragettes and their supporters, who went to demonstrate on their own question, and by the Socialists and Home Rulers, who went to protest against Sir Edward Carson's doctrines. It must be noted, too, that all the Press united in booming the Ulster Demonstration, and devoted long columns of preliminary advertisement to it each day, whilst the Suffragettes have no daily paper to support them, and are always obliged to do their advertising for themselves.

If the line of women who marched to Hyde Park on April 4th was shorter than the Unionists' processions, these women well knew that they were going out to risk brutality and imprisonment at the hands of anti-suffragists and police.

PEACE WITH HONOUR.

Mr. Asquith said at East Fife:—"As I have said more than once, and I repeat now, I am anxious for peace. I close no door for settlement, but peace—and I say this for both sides, not only for my own—peace must be peace with honour. (Cheers.) In any settlement that is come to we must secure the placing of the Home Rule Bill upon the Statute Book."

In these words Mr. Asquith might have been speaking for the Suffragettes. We also are anxious for peace with honour, and declare that there can be no settlement until Votes for Women is placed upon the Statute Book. The only reason why Mr. Asquith speaks more respectfully of the Ulster men than of the Suffragettes is—that the former are more powerful and dangerous. The moral is that we Suffragettes must find means to make ourselves as powerful and dangerous as they.

ROLL OF HONOUR.

Mary Richardson has been released from prison in a very critical condition. Her doctor reports that she "is seriously ill with appendicitis, and that as soon as she has rallied a little an operation will probably have to be performed." Miss Richardson is under the full belief that she has been drugged.

Grave news is also to hand of Miss Kitty Marion. She is seriously ill, and has lost 2 stone 3 lbs. during her imprisonment.

On Thursday, April 2nd, Mr. Keir Hardie asked the Home Secretary whether Mary Richardson, a Suffragette prisoner, is now being forcibly fed; whether her doctor certified on her last release from prison, after being forcibly fed, that she was suffering from appendicitis, and that a renewal of forcible feeding might again set up the mischief and jeopardise her life in a few hours; and whether copies of this certificate have been received by him and by the prison authorities?

Mr. McKenna: The answer to the first question is in the affirmative. Mary Richardson's medical attendant wrote to me in December last to the effect that she had warned her patient that to repeat her refusal of food and water in prison and to be subjected to forcible feeding would entail grave risk, and she has repeated the same opinion in subsequent communications. Every care is taken by the medical officers of Holloway Prison to prevent the prisoner injuring herself, but it is their plain duty as medical men to feed her, even at some risk of self-inflicted injury, rather than to allow her to commit suicide by starvation.

Mr. Stephen Walsh: Is the forcible feeding going on at present?

Mr. McKenna: Yes, sir.

IN HYDE PARK.

Nearly a year ago the police prohibited the holding of Suffragette meetings in Hyde Park, and all last summer the W.S.P.U., with the assistance of East London Suffragists, fought to win back the right of free public meeting. On Sunday the W.S.P.U. determined that if militant Ulster men should be allowed to hold a demonstration in the Park, they would insist upon doing the same thing. A long procession of women, therefore, marched from Tothill Street, Westminster, to the Park, carrying poles decorated with purple, white, and green ribbons. Mrs. Drummond in a dog-cart came at the rear of the procession, but near the Achilles Statue the police diverted her conveyance towards the Serpentine. The women in front passed on without seeing what had happened, but Miss Rogers, who walked beside the cart, turned the horse's head and was placed under arrest, and some working men from East London, who were just going into the Park, rushed up shouting: "Cossacks," and fought to prevent the dog-cart from being turned round. Mrs. Drummond tried to get out of the dog-cart but was prevented by the police, so she suddenly flung herself from the back of the cart on to one of the very big policemen who were surrounding it. The constable was so much startled by the impact that he allowed her to escape, and the East London men, amongst whom was the Rev. Noel Lambert of Poplar, closed around her. These friends set off to conduct her safely to No. 1 Platform, but they missed their way, and in the crush, and pushing through the dense masses of people, Mrs. Drummond, who has not yet entirely recovered from the effects of her recent operation, became faint. A ring was made round her and after a time she recovered. When at last she and her friends reached No. 1 Platform, it was surrounded by the police, but Mrs. Drummond called to the East London men to push their way through them; and soon she was safely hoisted up on to the platform. She told the people that if she had been Lady Carson, a platform would have been provided for her, but as she was only a working woman the police were trying to prevent her speaking. Very soon the police managed to close round her, and dragged her away in an exhausted condition.

Whilst she was in the Park Police Station Mr. Balfour came to enquire after her, but she refused to see him.

Meanwhile, other Suffragists, seized upon one of the Unionist platforms and held it against all comers for 20 minutes. They were then dragged roughly down by a large body of police.

Next morning Mrs. Drummond and Miss Rogers were at Marlborough Street charged with obstruction. Miss Rogers was sentenced to pay 20s. or 14 days.

As soon as Mrs. Drummond was brought into Court, she immediately started speaking and would not stop. "I want to know where Sir Edward Carson, Mr. Balfour and the other Unionists are!" she said. "Why are the militants in Ulster, who are taking life, not arrested as well as we Suffragists? I am not going to be silent for anyone: I do not acknowledge the jurisdiction of any of your Courts: I never will." The magistrate, Mr. Denman, shouted in return, "Turn her out!" Mrs. Drummond went on with her speech, talking as loudly as she could. The magistrate repeated "turn her out!" The gaoler and several policemen seized her and dragged her from the dock.

Superintendent Wells was sitting by Mr. Muskett the prosecuting solicitor. The Clerk of the Court said to him, "Could you persuade her to come in again after we have taken the other cases?"

Mrs. Drummond was brought back about 1.15 and immediately started. "I want to know where Sir Edward Carson, Mr. Balfour and the militant Unionists are!" "Try to control yourself Mrs. Drummond," the magistrate begged her, but she would not stop. The magistrate was worried. "Can the woman be in her right mind?" he said. "I want to know why Captain Craig's house has not been raided for arms, when our offices in Belfast have been raided," she asked. "We want fair play for women as well as men. I am going to have my say now: you have had your way too long."

She was forcibly removed and brought back again at 3.30, but still stoutly refused to let either the magistrate or the prosecution speak, and continued her own remarks without a pause. She was accordingly remanded until Wednesday, and at once began the hunger strike.

When Wednesday came she greeted the magistrate with an assurance that she had not changed her mind, and continuing asked him whether he had been to "bluebeard at the Home Office," and called Mr. Muskett, who kept popping up and down a "jack in the box."

Finally she walked out of the dock but was seized by two policemen. A struggle ensued and she rushed into the solicitor's box. She snatched a whistle from one of the policemen and it flew through the air towards the magistrate who sentenced her to 40s. or a month. An unknown person paid her fine.

(*Continued from page 1.*)

Mr. George Lansbury said that the real reason for the exclusion of the public was the fact that Mr. Sidney Buxton's meeting had been broken up by the men of Poplar in protest against the destruction of the lives of sailors at sea. Being too cowardly, like their Government, to face the issue, they had blamed the matter on to the women.

The motion to refer back was lost by 7 votes to 30.

The matter must not be allowed to rest here, and all who love justice and free speech should make a point of being present at the next Council meeting on April 23rd.

GOVERNMENT SYMPATHY

On March 27th, the Lord Chancellor, Lord Haldane, received a deputation of Suffragists and Anti-Suffragists, who appealed for Government help for a Bill to admit women to the solicitor's profession. He said that the Prime Minister, the Law Officers of the Crown, the Solicitor General, the Attorney General, and he himself, were all in favour of the principles of the Bill, but that the Government could promise nothing.

Women have learnt only too well that expressions of Government sympathy mean nothing.

The next morning Sir Holmwood Crawford wrote to the *Times* to point out that whilst Lord Haldane had expressed the sympathy of himself and his colleagues with the women who are desirous of becoming solicitors, members of the government are able to give powerful help in enabling women to enter the more important branch of the legal profession, as admission may be given to the various Inns of Court by the Benchers without recourse to law-making.

As Sir Holmwood Crawford says, the Attorney General, Sir John Simon, happens to be chairman of the Bar Council, and the Lord Chancellor might bring his great influence to bear upon his own Inn, Lincoln's Inn.

Many women, including Miss Christabel Pankhurst, Miss Cave, and others, have applied from time to time for admission to the Inns of Court without success. But whilst exposing the hollowness of Lord Haldane's profession, of support, Sir Holmwood Crawford has also displayed his own selfishness; for he himself, presumably because he is a solicitor and not a barrister, is objecting to the admission of women as solicitors. Trade Unionism is nowhere so strong as in the legal profession, and his opposition to women solicitors is due, as he admits, to fear that they will take some of the work from the men already engaged in the trade.

POOR WOMEN and the POLL TAX.

The Daily Herald reports that:—A firm in the Old Kent Road employs a number of women wood choppers. These women, before the competition of the Salvation Army and the Church Army, could earn fairly decent wages, which fact shows, by the way, that private charity is no solution for the lack of votes.

The system on which women work in wood-yards is as follows:—

The yard is divided up into berths, and a woman is employed as berth-holder, on condition that she finds a sufficient number of other wood-choppers to help her.

A berth-holder is paid 8½d. per 100 bundles, chopped or tied. Out of that 8½d. she has to pay the other choppers and tiers 2½d. per 100 bundles; also to buy her own ropes, her own levers, steel choppers, tarred string for tying round the bundles, which are called tiers.

A fortnight ago the management informed the berth-holders that they (the firm) did not employ the other wood-choppers, and therefore would no longer pay the employers' part of the Insurance Tax.

Therefore, either the berth-holders have to pay the employer's contribution, or the wood-choppers have to pay it themselves—out of 2½d. per 100 bundles. It is only in the few very cold months that these poor women are able to earn anything like 10s. per week. During the other months they earn less than 6s. per week, but are charged the maximum contribution under the Act, as though they earned 10s. all the year round.

The women at Hoxton, it is said, get even less money for the same work.

EXCESSIVE INTEREST.

In the case of a money-lender, who was charged at the West Ham police court last week, with exercising that business without having been registered, evidence was disclosed, which showed that on October 1913, a woman named Taylor borrowed 5s., and paid 1s 4d. a week interest on that money until February 18th last, amounting to a sum of 24s. She then decided to pay no more and a quarrel took place between her and the money-lender. As a result Mrs. Taylor was made to pay a fine for assault, and also to pay back the 5s. which she had originally borrowed.

It is time that a law was passed to prevent money-lenders from charging this exorbitant interest. Men are supposed to understand financial matters, but when this sort of thing is allowed to go on, women become impatient.

That poor women, like Mrs. Taylor, are willing to borrow money on such outrageous terms, and continue in the debt of the money-lenders, though they are losing so much money each week, is of course due to their poverty. Their weekly housekeeping money is only just enough to pay the landlord and keep the family in food and clothes. If for some reason or other an extra expense comes along, and they fall into arrears, they have very little hope of ever getting their accounts straight again.

SYMPATHY AGAIN!

On April 1st, the South African House of Assembly discussed the Second Reading of a Bill to give Votes to Women. General Botha said he was "wholly in accord with the general principle of the Bill," *but urged that the matter should not be pressed.* He said that "practical difficulties" would arise if women were allowed to have any share in electing the Government of South Africa. They have not been managing things so well over there that they should be afraid of a change! The Bill was dropped.

LIFE UNDER HURDLE AND TARPAULIN.

Remarkable Story of 'Home' in a Quagmire.

The terrible lack of cottages in County districts is illustrated by a case just heard by the Hatfield magistrates. James and Elizabeth Hammond were charged with cruelty to their two children, John, aged twelve, and Edith, aged five.

It was stated that eight weeks ago the man commenced work as a labourer at Cattlegate Farm, Northaw, Herts. A fortnight later his wife and children joined him. They could not find a house, and temporarily had to sleep in a loft over a disused stable, where their only covering was hay.

The evidence showed that a constable found them in a field, their only protection from the wind and rain being a piece of tarpaulin stretched over a hurdle. The ground around them was a quagmire, the mud coming over the constable's boot tops when he walked in it.

This life, it was alleged, they had led for six weeks.

Replying to the Bench, Hammond said there were no cottages to be had in Northaw, and that the farmer knew the conditions under which the family lived.

The case was adjourned, the Bench sending the woman and children to the workhouse in the meantime. The man elected to go back to his employment.

Women are you not impatient to obtain the power by which we may make laws to alter these things?

MORE PAY FOR NURSES.

The Metropolitan Asylums Board are faced with a dearth of nurses in the fever hospitals, the reasons given being that the pay is low, that there is no opportunity for the nurses to rise in their profession, and that they are not only themselves subjected to grave danger of infection, but are obliged to isolate themselves from their friends.

At the present time probationers are paid £18 to £20 a year, assistant nurses £20 to £22, staff nurses £30 to £34, sisters £38 to £44. It is proposed to raise these wages so that sisters may get from £40 to £46, staff nurses £30 to £36, and probationers what the ordinary nurses get at present, that is to say, from £20 to £22. There is no proposal to raise the wages of the nurses. This is grossly unfair and leaves the majority of the fever nurses without any improvement in wages. The nurses are to be granted an extra day's leave each month, or a night's leave if they are on night duty.

THE COMING ELECTION.

By GEORGE LANSBURY.

Before many months are passed we shall once more be in the throes of a General Election.

The Government which have coerced and persecuted women, now find themselves coerced by the officers of the British Army, and there is no final way of escape except an appeal to the people.

Labour men and women must, therefore, at once be up and doing: the issues of the Election must include all those great questions on which we in Bow and Bromley have been concentrating for the past 25 years. We are all Home Rulers; that is, we believe in the right of each nation, within the British Dominions, to self-government, and self-government by the votes of every man and woman, irrespective of property of any kind. So we are on the side of the Irish people in their fight for freedom. Here again, though, we must make it clear that when we speak of *people*, it is the whole body of men and women, and not a class that we mean.

But, although we shall fight for Ireland, whenever the case comes up, we shall also make it abundantly clear that the enfranchisement of women, the rescue of women and children from sweated conditions of labour, the removal of all those causes which create and perpetuate the degradation of women, will be for us of the very greatest importance, and each one will do his or her part to make others see the urgency of the women's question. Every day that passes proves how urgent it is. The strike at Morton's, the low wage and hard conditions of life endured by women everywhere react and pull down the wages of men. All those who talk of women's enfranchisement being of separate importance to questions affecting men make a great mistake, for the interests, direct and indirect, of both sexes, are unquestionably bound up with each other; and of working men and women, nay, of all men and women, it can with truth be said: An injury to one *is* an injury to all.

Then there is the question of unemployment, with all its horrors. We must all join in a determined effort to get it dealt with by removal of causes.

And last, the *Poll Tax*, which presses so heavily on poor people. Women and men, we must so organise Bow and Bromley, as to make it quite clear that our object is to abolish the Poll Tax and put the cost of the Insurance Act on the landlord and capitalist classes.

There is lots more that we want to do, lots more we want to work for. An election is a time for propaganda and effort, a time when we can rally people to great causes; and for those fighting on behalf of freedom here in Bow and Bromley, the coming election will be a great time for urging forward the great principles which we believe will make for the social salvation of our people. We can sum these up by saying that we shall fight for Equal Rights and Equal Duties for all men and all women, and will ask no privilege for ourselves that we will not quite cheerfully accord to our fellows.

WOMEN'S STRIKES.

A strike of women workers in the drug trade, who put up some of the most dangerous drugs, and are only paid 28. 6d. per week, is in progress in the East End.

The women are on strike at Greeves' flax mill, Belfast, Grout's silk factory, Yarmouth, and Cooper's collar factory in Kennington, and one of the girls has been arrested for throwing flower at a blackleg.

The women and men at Pink's jam factory have come out in sympathy with the van boys who struck some time ago. The women have plenty of grievances of their own. Their pay is scandalously low. Especially insulting is the system of searching the women employees. One wonders how women can consent to work at all for a firm which insists upon them, but it is alleged that the searching is carried on in a peculiarly objectionable manner, and the women ask that a woman Government inspector should pay a surprise visit. One of the girls has been fined 5s. for picketing.

Mr. ASQUITH'S JOURNEYS.

As Mr. Asquith was leaving for Fife, on Friday, April 3rd, a women, calling herself Elizabeth Fry, jumped on to the footboard, and tried to throw a typewritten document, tied with purple, white and green ribbons, into his carriage. A number of railway police at once sprang upon her and threw her violently back on to the platform, where she lay unconscious for a quarter of an hour. When Mr. Asquith left Cupar on Sunday evening, on his return journey, two Suffragettes, who were on the platform, were chased about by the police and eventually caught. Mr. Asquith, who, seeing them safely pinioned, stood by with a smile. One of them said: "Coward! You face us when we are held, but you would not do it if we were free. Why do you torture women? Why do you allow Sir Edward Carson to be free and send women to prison?" After Mr. Asquith had gone, the Suffragettes held a fine protest meeting outside the station.

WOMEN IN RUSSIA.

In Russia a Bill has just received the Imperial assent, which will extend the rights of married women. Hitherto a married woman has been unable to hold property, to enter business, to seek employment, or to obtain a passport without the consent of her husband.

The new law provides that married women separated from their husbands shall be able to exercise full liberty of movement and to own property. Hitherto there has been no remedy against a cruel husband, except that of divorce, which is so costly, that it is only possible to the wealthy and influential classes. Legal separations can now be obtained in Russia for cruelty to the children, rudeness, violence, immorality and dangerous or loathsome illness. Husbands in such cases will be compelled to provide alimony; the care of the children is to be awarded to the person injured.

Even in Russia some progress is made, and it is noticeable that in all countries in which the position of women is bad, there is little freedom either for men or women.

WHAT AN AMERICAN SAYS.

The Honorable Charles F. Fishback, a former United States judge, who is on a visit to London, says:

"The idea that the fight for the vote is confined to a particular body of Englishwomen, representing only a very small minority of the female population of the country, is erroneous. From personal, first-hand, observation, I have become convinced that the women of England's great middle class, as well as the starved and sweated workers of London's slums, and the wives and daughters of the nobility, want the vote. Moreover, I believe they will get it. Their influence is far too widespread and potent for the Government long to ignore it.

"As a matter of fact I believe that much of the political unrest, which is shaking the seats of the present British Premier and his Cabinet, is due to the ill-advised stand they are taking against women's suffrage. The women of the country are hopelessly antagonistic to them because of it, and are doing all in their power to foment trouble for the Government.

"And they can scarcely be blamed. Their's would be a poor sort of spirit indeed if they did not bitterly resent the treatment meted out by the officers of the Crown to members of their sex, who fight for the woman's cause. This treatment I can only characterise as utterly barbarous and a disgrace to any civilised community. It can have no permanent effect one way or the other. Universal suffrage will win out regardless of any petty persecution, such as that to which the English authorities now have vain recourse."

LIPTONS COCOA

¼lb for 4½

WHY YOU SHOULD DRINK AND ENJOY LIPTONS COCOA BECAUSE—

The Quality is absolutely guaranteed.

It possesses a delicious and distinctive flavour, which fully satisfies the palate.

As a food beverage it is most nutritious and sustaining.

The price is only 4½d. per ½-lb. tin, half the usual charge for BEST COCOA.

A FREE GIFT

THIS PRESENTATION BOX of Finest Quality CHOCOLATES is GIVEN FREE

In Exchange for the complete White and Gold Labels taken from

24 ½-lb. Tins of Lipton's Cocoa.
12 ¼-lb. Tins of Lipton's Cocoa.
6 1-lb. Tins of Lipton's Cocoa.

The Labels can be exchanged at any of our Branches.

LIPTON Ltd.

MILITANCY IN IRELAND.

On Thursday night April 2nd, an attempt was made to burn Lisburn Castle, Belfast. In the main hall piles of fire lighters, large bottles of oil and a time fuse, were found as well as quantities of Suffragette literature.

Next day the Belfast police raided the headquarters of the local W.S.P.U., but after a diligent search found nothing.

On Saturday April 4th, Miss Dorothy Evans the W.S.P.U. organiser and Miss Muir, was arrested. Test tubes, corks and plasticine were found in their possession. If the premises of Sir Edward Carson's militant friends in Ulster were raided, more than this would be found. When are the Government going to do it?

OTHER SUFFRAGETTE FIRES.

On Friday night, April 3rd, the Suffragettes attempted to fire an empty mansion, called Springhall, near Glasgow. At 3 o'clock in the morning the caretaker discovered a woman in a cupboard. He fired two shots with a revolver to frighten her. Near the house were discovered inflammable materials and a message to Mr. Asquith: "Militant women send a message to their new Minister of War: wait and see the result of coercion and torture."

Attempts were made to blow up Belmont Church, Glasgow, on Friday, April 3rd, and St. Martins in the Fields, Trafalgar Square, on Sunday, April 5th.

Send in your names to join the NO RENT STRIKE.

DISTRICT REPORTS.

POPLAR.

Office .. ..319 EAST INDIA DOCK ROAD.
Organiser .. .. .. MISS M. PATERSON.

Good work has been done in Cubitt Town this week by members. Mrs. Walker has made arrangements for starting meetings, and Mrs. Bird and Mrs. Neuss have canvassed with *Dreadnoughts* and everywhere found a warm welcome, and people anxious to know more about the women's movement

Mrs. Walker and Miss Petersen have also done some canvassing in Arcadia Street, and held an open-air meeting there at which Mrs. Walker spoke.

Members have billed factories in the district for Victoria Park Procession, and they also turned up well to bill and sell *Dreadnoughts* at the Dock Gates on Saturday when the Trade Union Procession was forming up.

Miss Winnie Long has started a permanent Sunday morning pitch at the Dock Gates This is the first pitch started in Poplar. Will others follow Miss Long's example? Poplar station should give excellent results if worked.

A Jumble Sale, for members only, was held in the office, and £3 9s. 8d. was made

DISTRICT DISTRIBUTION OF "DREADNOUGHTS."

Mrs. Bird has undertaken to be entirely responsible for the district west of Upper North Street, up to Poplar boundary. All members helping in this district are asked to get their supplies from her, and arrange with her what streets they shall do. Mrs. Fyffe is doing the same in the district east of Chrisp Street, and north as far as Limehouse Cut, which we are taking as the boundary between Poplar and Bromley. In addition to organising the work in her own district, Mrs. Bird has promised herself to continue weekly canvassing on the Island in person, and will be glad to hear of helpers.

Mrs. Schlette is taking the district lying between Mrs. Bird's and Mrs. Fyffe's.

Districts therefore are now organised as follows:—

1. Upper North Street District. *Captain*—Mrs. Bird, 90 Suffolk Street. *Helpers*—Mrs. Neuss, Mrs. Bertram, Mrs. Skeet, Misses Lagsding, Mrs. Cresswell, Mrs. Cregan.
   No. of copies weekly—1,000.
2. Chrisp Street District. *Captain*—Mrs. Fyffe, 37 Morris Rd. *Helpers* Mrs. Unwin, Miss Edy, Miss Rutter.
   No. of Copies weekly—600.
3. Isle of Dogs. *Captain*—Mrs. Bird, 90 Suffolk Street. *Helper* — Mrs. Neuss. No. of Copies weekly—500.
4. Kerbey Street District. *Captain*—Mrs. Schlette, 128 Kerbey Street.
   No. of Copies weekly—400.

There are, in addition, many hundreds of copies distributed each week by helpers who can only give odd time, in districts as yet without Captains.

Sales last week—123 copies.

BOW AND BROMLEY.

Organiser:—MRS. IVES,
321 Roman Road, Bow, E.

Successful meetings at Burdett Road and in Out and Out Mission on Tuesday. Miss Newcombe promised by special request of the audience to come again after Easter and give a series of three lectures dealing with the conditions of women in Australia.

Will all members remember that this week Miss Emerson has a stall Thursday and Saturday, corner of Armagh Road, Roman Road?

Papers selling well at Station pitches.

Dreadnought placards and sellers all over Hyde Park and Trafalgar Square, over 500 sold.

Sunday, most enthusiastic march and meeting in Victoria Park that has been seen for years.

Dreadnoughts sold in shop and on pitches for week ending April 2nd—736. Mrs. Moore sold 288 copies, and she wishes to acknowledge 1s. subscription given to her anonymously outside the Knightsbridge Hall. Miss Richardson, Miss Teare and Miss Roch together sold 110 copies.

Member's Distribution Districts:—Mrs. Lansbury 500 copies; Mrs. Burton 500 copies; Mrs. Moore and Mrs. O'Connell 500 copies; Miss Boyce 500 copies; Mrs. Kelly 400 copies; Mrs. Bailey, Miss Hayday and Miss Vernham 300 copies; Mrs. Weaver 200 copies; Mrs. Carlisle 200 copies; Mrs. Mantle and Mrs. Clarke 200 copies each; Mrs. Hope and Mrs. Wilson 150 copies each; Mrs. Watkins, Mrs. Pascoe and Mr. Jouning (Edmondon) 100 each.

SOUTH WEST HAM.

Hon. Sec....MRS. DAISY PARSONS,
94 Ravenscroft Road.

Good out-door meeting at Freemason's Road, Tuesday, and in-door meeting on Thursday. Two women converted. Appreciative audience at Beckton Road, Friday, 25 Dreadnoughts sold. Large procession started for Victoria Park from Beckton-road, nearly 100 *Dreadnoughts* sold on the march. Thanks to paper sellers, banner bearers and chalking party. 106 *Dreadnoughts* sold week ending April 4th.

Canning Town. District leaders,—Mrs. Millo, 1 Ravenscroft Road; Miss Tate, 37 Tyas Road; Miss Kates, 8 Walter Street. Distributors—Mrs. Roper, Mrs. Sands, Mrs. Pountney, Mrs. Hockham, Mrs. Hornblower Mrs. Little and Mrs. Parker.

Plaistow. District leaders,—Mrs. Hawkins, 15 Beaufoy Road; Miss Putt, 67 Wigston Road. Distributors—Mrs. Ward, Mrs. and Miss Lawrence.

Custom House. District leaders,—Miss Dunbar, 56 Freemason's Road; Miss Nicholls, 11 Royal Road. Distributors—Mrs. Drake, Miss Deberell.

SOUTH WEST HAM continued.

Tidal Basin. Miss Penn, 10 Brent-road, Miss Greenleaf, Misses A. and L. Kelsey.

Silvertown. Miss Grimes, 27 Newland Street.

Hackney. Secretary—Miss Young. Good meetings at Swiss Cottage. 26 *Dreadnoughts* sold.

Limehouse. Organiser—Miss Buchan, 321 Roman Road, Bow.

OTHER EAST LONDON SOCIETIES.

Hackney, Kingsland & Stoke Newington M.P.U.

Hon. Secretary: Mr. Eric W. Roberts.
Acting Hon. Sec.: Mr. W. Myers,
36 Kerbeller Street, Bethnal Green.

Sixty-two copies of the *Woman's Dreadnought* sold on Saturday night and Sunday morning at Highbury Corner and Ridley Road, Kingsland.

Splendid rally of members on Sunday at Victoria Park.

Members and friends are requested not to forget the New Banner Fund.

Meetings throughout the week are as follows

SATURDAY, APRIL 11th.—The Cobden Statue, Camden Town, 8 p.m. Mr. Eric W. Roberts, Mr. W. Cullen, Mr. H. Broome Chair—Mr. W. Budd.

EASTER SUNDAY, APRIL 12th.—

1. Ridley Road, (High Street, Kingsland), 12 noon. Mr. Allan Clark, Mr. Eric Roberts. Chair—Mr. M. Myers.
2. Amhurst Road (Stoke Newington), 12 noon. Mr. W. Cullen, Mr. Eric Roberts. Chair—Mr. Carwood.

EASTER MONDAY.—Great West London extension meeting at Hyde Park 3 p.m. To protest against the differential treatment of Mrs. Pankhurst and "King" Carson, and maintain the rights of free speech against opposition. Speakers for this meeting are being arranged.

THE HUNGER AND THIRST STRIKE AND ITS EFFECTS.

INCREASINGLY wearying and painful grows the hunger and thirst strike with every "Cat and Mouse" repetition.

One is generally more or less bruised and knocked about in being re-arrested, and the strong force of the police having compelled one back to prison, one finds oneself in the cell again, feeling weak and cold and sick the first night.

One may do what one can to protest: one may refuse to lie on the bed, and determine to walk up and down all the night; but faintness overpowers one, and every now and then one falls or stumbles involuntarily to one's knees with blackness and pain, and rushing noises. Stealthy drowsiness creeps over one as the first acuteness of the faint passes, and one dozes a few moments to wake cramped and stiff, and drag oneself to one's feet.

But if, finding protest useless, one lies down on the bed, one cannot sleep; it is so cold. If one takes the hot water bottle that the wardress probably offers, it seems only to burn, not warm; one place, and leaves that place cold as before when it is moved. There are pains in the back and limbs, and the head aches

At half-past five in the morning, when the wardress opens the cell door to see that all is well before she goes off duty, one is still awake; but after that one falls into a hazy half-sleeping, half waking state which lasts, perhaps, for an hour or two, perhaps for the greater part of the day, in spite of the passing in and out of the wardresses and cleaners, and the visits of the doctor, governor, and matron.

If one remains quiescent, the time passes mostly between this dull drowsiness of the day, which is dispelled by periodical attacks of acuter pain, and the restless wakefulness and more frequent pain of the night. Perhaps one seems a little better the second day and night, but gradually the feeling of weakness and illness grows. One's mouth and throat are terribly parched. One's tongue is dry, hot and rough, and thickly coated. The saliva becomes more and more thick and yellow, and a bitter tasting phlegm keeps coming up into one's mouth. It is so nasty that it makes one retch violently, as though one were going to be sick, but sick one cannot be.

The urine is each day more scanty. It is thick and dark, and passed with difficulty. The bowels do not move during the whole time one is in prison.

There is great pain in the small of the back, pain in the chest, and a sharp stinging liver pain in the right breast. Griping pains come suddenly in the stomach and abdomen.

One sees each day that one has grown thinner, that the bones are showing out more and more clearly, and that the eyes are grown more hollow.

The circulatory system is out of order. The skin looks goose-fleshy and shrivelled. The hands and feet are dull purple with bright red splashes.

If one leaves one's bed, one grows faint and giddy, and as the days pass there comes at last a constant singing in the ears when one is lying flat, which changes, if one stands up, to a deafening roaring noise, and pressure in the head, and in the ear as one breathes. As one holds one's breath, one seems to hear the pulses in the head throb with the beating of the heart.

The pulse becomes quick and irregular. One has palpitations and pain in the region of the heart. If one refuses to lie and take things quietly, all these symptoms are aggravated, and the imprisonment becomes a nightmare-like torture of pain and misery, the actual danger to life being greatly increased.

Some hunger and thirst strikers develop nervous diseases, such as chorea or St Vitus' Dance. The nervous system of all must necessarily undergo a severe strain.

When one is told that the order for release on a week's licence has come, one is asked to take some nourishment before leaving the prison. The officials frequently offer all sorts of things to eat, but, if one is wise, one drinks first some hot water, and afterwards a small quantity of hot water and milk in equal proportions.

As soon as one has begun to drink the hot water, one's face and hands and arms become hot and fiery red. One forgets one's weakness in the excitement of being free to leave the barred window and the iron door, and those four small walls of whitened brick, to go home to friends and work again.

The first night out of prison sleeping draughts prove useless. All the pulses throb, one is hot or cold. Eager thoughts, plans for work, hopes, fears, and worries crowd into one's brain. Pains now, with everything at hand to ease them, seem more acute than when one was in gaol.

Next day one feels as though one had been under a steam roller. Too weak to sit up without someone to help one, and wanting to lie all the time quite flat. It will probably be a week before one can stand without feeling faint.

It is long before the digestive functions are again in working order. For at least a week, frequently for much longer, it is impossible to obtain a natural motion of the bowels. Acute flatulence persists indefinitely, and headaches come almost daily for some time. Pimples on the face and body are frequent, and small pimples frequently cover the scalp. Dry eczema-like patches often appear on the skin. For many days after release one's hands and wrists are often swollen and burning like a chilblain, except when they are cold. For a few days the extremities remain very red, then grow to look bloodless and waxlike. Heart and nervous symptoms frequently persist for some considerable time. Even after apparent recovery, a number of illnesses may develop. Months after thirst and hunger strike, Miss Gladys Evans, who had been imprisoned in Mountjoy Prison, in Ireland, was found to be suffering from a serious kidney trouble, which her medical adviser stated to be the result of the thirst strike. Appendicitis is constantly looked for by the hunger strikers' doctors.

All this because the Government does not wish to give women the Vote!

A doctor who has attended many of the hunger strikers sends the following:—Effects produced by hunger and thirst strike: nervous shock, emaciation, weakness, heart trouble, anæmia, dyspepsia, jaundice, constipation, cystitis; effect which are to be feared: heart failure, appendicitis, uræmic coma, convulsions, displacement of organs (through loss of internal fat), mental derangement.

E. SYLVIA PANKHURST.

Copies of this article in leaflet form may be obtained from the Central Office of the East London Federation of the Suffragettes, 321 Roman Road, Bow, E., at 1s. per 100, or 7s. per 1,000, postage extra.

POVERTY.

BY MRS. COBDEN SANDERSON.

The Poor Law as it exists to-day is inhuman, unjust, degrading, and contrary to all the teachings of Christ.

It separates husband from wife, parents from children; it locks up the good and the bad in great barracks called Workhouses, without hope, and without any chance of moral or physical improvement.

Poverty, which Christianity once believed to be the surest road to heaven, is now in itself a crime deserving of punishment.

The Poor Law passed in the reign of Queen Elizabeth was a humane attempt to help the poor. Each parish was made responsible for finding work or maintenance for every able-bodied person, whose wages were below that upon which life could be maintained. The vagrant and the wilfully idle alone were to be punished. In 1832 a new Poor Law was passed, which Disraeli greeted in these prophetic words: "It bears fearful tidings to the poor: its preliminary object is founded not only on a political blunder, but on a moral error. It goes on the principle that relief to the poor is a charity; I maintain it is a right." Eighty years have passed: great workhouses have been built at an enormous cost all over the country: salaries of highly-paid officials have increased: charity organisation societies have done their worst to stop the giving of out relief, in order to force people to enter the Workhouse or starve: John Burns, who knew what it was himself to suffer the pangs of hunger, now that he is rich, has hardened his heart to the cries of the sufferers, and has made still more stringent rules in dealing with poverty. The man thrown out of work, through no fault of his own, must enter the Workhouse, or see his wife and children starve. John Burns made it illegal for Guardians to give an able-bodied man task work outside, so as to enable the home to be kept together. When the man enters the "house" with his family he can be put to the degrading work of stone breaking or corn grinding, in order to get him to take his discharge, and without home or money the wife and the children are forced to go out with him.

Inside the Workhouse is slave labour. There is no factory inspector to report on the hours of work; there is no insurance money paid for injured limbs; no rewards given for work done. Men and women enter destitute and they leave in the same condition. Women accept any sweated work rather than enter the prison doors of a Workhouse, but the old, the infirm and the afflicted, have no choice: when everything is gone they are forced to become inmates. The man who is over 50 may be physically able-bodied, but he is too old for the labour market: and, women crushed and worn out by long years of overwork and privations—all these are forced to enter at last. Not one little remembrance of the past are they allowed to take with them, and dressed in ill-fitting clothes, that stamp them as "paupers," they pass the rest of their lives bullied by officials and task masters, inadequately fed, and until they are over 60 years of age, these poor prisoners of poverty are never allowed to leave the Workhouse.

In no other country is poverty so despised as it is in England. In America some payment is made for the work done, and no one is turned out penniless into the streets.

Worse still is the fate of those who enter the casual wards in London, where men are locked up for three days and four nights in cells 8 ft. by 4½ ft., or in a smaller cell breaking stones for no one to buy! Their lungs are filled with the dust, which also covers their poor clothing. All books and papers are taken from them, and hours are spent in semi-darkness. The food served in the cells consists of: 1 pint of gruel and 6 ozs. of bread at breakfast and supper, and 8 ozs. of bread and 1½ ozs. of cheese for dinner. Old women pick oakum, and when their time is finished they are turned out in the early morning, in rain and cold, their clothes thin and ragged, and the soles worn off their boots. But they still cling to liberty, and will try to keep on a little longer rather than enter the hated workhouse. It is to put an end to this reign of cruelty and injustice that women demand the power of the vote.

Printed by E. H. Williams (Regd T.U.), 232 Devons Road, Bow, E., and Published by the East London Federation of the Suffragettes, at their offices, 321 Roman Road, Bow, E.

BRITISH MUSEUM 28 APR 14